

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGES 9 AND 1

### DRAMATIC SCENE AT THE TRIAL

Members of Former Dreyfus Court-Martial Do Not Agree.

MOUREL CALLED A LIAR

He Was President of the Court That Convicted Prisoner—A Miserable Looking Object—The Audience Hisses the Man Who Had Given False Testimony to Convict the Accused—The Courts Partiality.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Rennes, Aug. 26.—The Dreyfusards were well pleased with most of the testimony adduced before the court-martial yesterday. The testimony of Bertillon was shattered, and the confronting of Colonel Maurel, president of the former court-martial, with a member of that body, injured to the advantage of the accused, in that it showed to what desperate and despicable means the court had recourse in order to convict.

Taken all in all, it was a good day for Dreyfus.

BERTILLON AGAIN.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—Following are the proceedings in detail: The reappearance on the stage of properties of M. Bertillon, the distinguished anthropometrist was the signal of an outburst of hilarity on the part of audience. The scenes of yesterday were repeated. The prisoner was apparently quite indifferent to what was going on and the judges and counsel alone attempted to follow the specialist in his interminable cryptographic problems.

As the comedy was prolonged it grew so wearisome that the audience brought out newspapers and chatted in low tones.

DISDAIN OF DREYFUS.

M. Bertillon, at one point, advanced alleged fresh proofs against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers, seized at the War Office and in which the specialist said he would show two words had been traced.

As he proceeded the witness became imbedded in paraphernalia. His lecture, delivered in funeral tones, began to pall on the judges, who finally only paid the most cursory attention to the examples submitted.

One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it and returned the paper with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

A SOLEMN DECLARATION.

In summing up the results of his test, M. Bertillon said:

"Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive a statement, on my soul and conscience I declare to-day, as I did in 1894, on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here." (Sensation.)

Dreyfus heard this assertion unmoved.

OPINION OF ESTERHAZY.

The witness was asked by the court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Esterhazy, to which he replied that in 1894 Esterhazy may have practiced imitating writing of the bordereau in order to render possible the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory, M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of plates, which he alleged proved his hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy.

"Esterhazy," exclaimed M. Bertillon, "is a man of straw and second-rate. I have said this ever since the commencement of the trial."

AN INCIDENT.

There was a sensation in court when this remark, which was turned to laughter as the witness, in his exclamation, knocked his portfolio to the ground. M. Demange asked M. Bertillon if he had submitted Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the bordereau. The witness replied in the affirmative, explaining, however, that the tests were less complete than in the case of the prisoner.

Counsel reminded the witness that he said in 1894 that he found in the bordereau a cryptographic signature, "Dreyfus." M. Bertillon replied that he was not now positive on this point, to which he added he attached "no importance whatever."

THE WITNESS CONFESSED.

Referring to M. Bertillon's statements yesterday that he found in the bordereau words Dreyfus was in the habit of using in documents of the War Office, M. Demange asked how the witness accounted for this; and the specialist exclaimed, with some confusion, that it was a necessary counterpart of the precautions taken by the prisoner when he wrote the bordereau, "in order to make out that he was the victim of a plot." (Sensation.)

FOR AND AGAINST DREYFUS.

M. Labori asked M. Bertillon how he reconciled the result of the present experiments, namely that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus tracing Esterhazy's handwriting, with his opinion in 1894, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus, unless it had been most carefully forged.

To this M. Bertillon replied that it was only a hypothesis. Hereupon M. Labori remarked that the forgery was then of such a nature as to constitute proof in favor of Dreyfus, "yet to-day it is made proof against him."

FAIR FETCHED CONCLUSION.

Continuing counsel said: "Since the witness admits Esterhazy has written by the same mathematical methods as Dreyfus, why has he attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus rather than to Esterhazy?"

M. Bertillon: "It was on Dreyfus' blotting pad that the key word 'in-

terest" was found, and Esterhazy might have had access to this word."

THE COURT INTERFERES.

M. Labori: "Does M. Bertillon admit that Esterhazy is a traitor?"

Colonel Jouhaux refused to put the question to the witness (Sensation.) M. Labori continued his questions and asked M. Bertillon's opinion as to what system of defense might have been employed by the writer of the bordereau if he the document had been found by him?

The witness, in a confused and almost inaudible tone, declared the prisoner would then have maintained the document was a forgery and would have adduced it as proof of a plot.

Replying to further questions M. Bertillon admitted he had discovered in Esterhazy's writing peculiarities similar to those in the bordereau.

"OH! THE WRETCH!"

After a short incidental discussion of the Weyler forgery which it was believed was perpetrated by order of the Prefect of Police, Col. Jouhaux asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness and the attention of all present was immediately riveted to Dreyfus, who explained how the exclamation "Oh, the wretch!" escaped his lips.

"M. Bertillon," the prisoner said, "was constantly turning to me while testifying and calling me the guilty man. I retorted 'wretch' to him. These are the circumstances under which I uttered the words. I have nothing to reply to the deposition of the witness, but there is one thing of which I am absolutely sure, and that is that I am not the writer of the bordereau."

Referring to his papers, which were seized at the War Office, Dreyfus said it would not be strange to see notes written by officers altered.

THE "BLOTTING PAD LETTER."

Referring to his papers, which were seized at the War Office, Dreyfus said it would not be strange to see notes written by officers altered.

After a brief adjournment the government commissary, Major Carrier, called upon Captain Valerio, of the artillery, to explain the M. Bertillon's system and to give an opinion on the subject. The Captain said he thought M. Bertillon's evidence might be summarized into a sentence: "The bordereau was doctored and the document fabricated by means of secret writing, or writing with a key, the word 'interest' being found on the 'blotting pad letter,' and attributed to M. Dreyfus."

"The system," continued the Captain, "was evidently devised to offer the prisoner two means of escape, either he would deny being the author of the bordereau by pointing to the difference of the handwriting or he would contend it was a plot, by showing the documents were traced over his writings."

Captain Valerio attempted to prove his hypothesis, traversing practically the same ground as already laboriously covered by M. Bertillon.

MAUREL CONFRONTED.

Major Carrier asked the court to confront Col. Maurel and Capt. Freystatter. As Captain Freystatter, his breast glittering with decorations, arose advanced with a firm step and an air of energy, he created a good impression. He deposed, saying:

"I was a judge of the court-martial of 1894. My belief in the prisoner's guilt was due to the evidence of experts and Col. Henry and Col. Du Paty de Clam. I should say it was strengthened by the reading of documents which were confided to us, the judges, in a private room. (Great sensation.)"

THE SECRET DOSSIER.

"The secret dossier contained: First, a biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason, committed at the Polytechnic School at Bourges, at the Military College and while on the headquarters staff.

"Second, the document known as the 'Cannaille de D' document.

"Third, a letter which, by showing the resemblance of the writing, proved the genuineness of the 'Cannaille de D' document, and which was called the 'Davignon' letter. (Cries of 'oh!')

"Fourth, a telegram from a foreign military attaché very distinctly assuring the prisoner's guilt."

This created a sensation and lively interruptions followed this statement.

A SENSATION.

"This telegram, if I remember rightly," continued Freystatter, "was in the following terms: 'Dreyfus is arrested. Embassy warned.' (Renewed cries of 'Oh, Oh!')

At this juncture Gen. Mercier and Col. Maurel jumped up simultaneously and asked to speak. Their action became breathless as Col. Maurel stood up, and both the former judges confronted each other with almost defiant looks.

MAUREL WAS TIRED.

Col. Maurel said: "I have only a word to say. The other day Maitre Labori drew from the ground of argument to the ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had only read a single document. These were the words: 'I only read one document.' I did not say only one document had been read (sensation); I did not go any further than that, as I did not wish to violate the secret of the judges' deliberations."

Continuing, Col. Maurel said: "In reply to questions of counsel for the defense, who would have made me say more than I wished, I declared I had only read one document. After reading that document I handed the dossier to the clerk, saying: 'I am tired.'"

THE AUDIENCE AGITATED.

This caused another great sensation and interruptions almost developing into uproar, which caused Colonel Jouhaux to order the commandant of gendarmes to maintain silence.

Colonel Maurel, as he was speaking, was greatly excited and trembled.

Captain Freystatter stood still and closely regarded his former colleague, his cold, determined attitude having an immense effect on the audience, whose great agitation increased as exciting incidents followed.

M. Labori asked whether Colonel

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

### NORTHAMPTON GOES FOR TYLER

His Majority Over Martin is Six or Seven Hundred.

WILL ISSUE A STATEMENT

Mr. John E. Nottingham, Who Will Vote as the People Desire, Defends Dr. Charles Smith, Incumbent for House of Delegates—Statements Made in Culpeper Interview Corrected—The Field Over Senators.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cape Charles, Va., Aug. 26.—Complete returns from the primary election in Northampton county have not as yet been received here. There is no doubt, however, of Tyler's emphatic endorsement. His majority in the county over Martin will be from six to seven hundred. Martin had a majority at one precinct only—Cape Charles City. John E. Nottingham was endorsed for the Legislature by a pronounced majority, defeating Dr. Charles Smith, the present incumbent. A good vote was polled.

THE GOVERNOR'S CLAIMS.

East Radford, Va., Aug. 26.—Governor Tyler desires to correct statements made in his interview at Culpeper yesterday in reference to a number of hold over Senators. There are twenty-one. He claims nine, and concedes Senator

North America. Though this was not committed to writing it was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede, they insisting upon an European empire. It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian politics are chiefly responsible for the Alaskan impasse. This is not only the American idea but it obtains among some of the British officials, though most of the latter are inclined to believe the United States should make vast concessions, in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship and as a return for war services. In other words, the British are now rather expecting a quid pro quo, an expression not uncommon in these days.

ARMSTRONG'S PLANT INSPECTED.

Congressman George Edmund Foss, of Chicago, has completed an inspection of the Armstrongs' works, the Thompsons' work, the Fairfield, Liverpool and Belfast shipyards and the Vickers-Maxim works.

United States Naval Attaché Colwell accompanied Mr. Foss. They were afforded every courtesy by the British manufacturers and shipbuilders. Mr. Foss said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"I was much impressed, especially with the Vickers-Maxim establishment. Their facilities for manufacturing and placing guns on board ships are not equalled. From the results of my extended trip I have come to the conclusion that the Europeans are far ahead of us in naval stations, yards and docks. We are not the only people on the earth, though we are the best, and we have much to learn. One of the first measures I intend to introduce is for a National Naval Reserve body, upon which the nation can call in the hours of need without having to consider the feelings of each State's organizations."

Mr. Foss is going to Portsmouth, Devonport and Plymouth next week. He sails for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Wednesday.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United

### THE NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Russia's Diplomacy Creeps Into Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

CUN PLANT INSPECTED

The Bear Will Do All that is Possible to Prevent Practical Cohesion of the Two English-Speaking Nations—Congressman Foss, of Chicago, Completes Inspection of Explosive Works.

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London, August 26.—Upon authority of undoubted reliability, a representative of The Associated Press has ascertained that into the Alaska dispute there has crept the craftiness of Russian diplomacy. Russia, it can be stated, will do everything, with every possible energy, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English-speaking nations. In all her Embassy instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding.

A prominent diplomat, who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years, said to the representative of The Associated Press:

"In any arrangement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States, Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I be-

### THE GEORGIA RACE TROUBLE

The Entire First Regiment on Duty in McIntosh County.

ROUND UP OF RIOTERS

Alarming Reports Reach Governor Candler and Lead Him to Regard the Situation as Grave—The Surrender of Delegates, the Negro Most Wanted—Has Probably Broken on the Backbone of the Race War.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Darien, Ga., August 26.—The round up of the riotous negroes in McIntosh county by the military to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Deleagal, and the location for future arrest of Deleagal's brothers and two men directly implicated in the killing. Deleagal's surrender was made to Lieutenant Wood, in charge of a detachment of thirty Savannah soldiers, stationed fifteen miles in the country to back up the Sheriff's posse, who were scouring the swamps, and Deleagal's brothers, states that he surrendered to the posse for protection, as he saw the posse was closing in on him and his capture was only a matter of a few hours or minutes.

SWAMPS BEATEN CLOSELY.

The swamps were being beaten closely, while the militia lined out on the bluff. Deleagal's aged mother came out of the swamp with a request that Deleagal be allowed to surrender to the soldiers.

The arrest of Deleagal, who is the son of the negro whose arrest precipitated the trouble, and the arrival of reinforcements for the militia, seem to have broken the backbone of the defiance of law by the negroes. A whole regiment of soldiers are now on duty in and about Darien, under command of Colonel Lawton, but it is not believed there will be further bloodshed. There has been a notable diminution of extreme talk during the afternoon. Meantime, the situation is critical. There are still several ringleaders of blacks wanted by the officers of law. Unless they come in and surrender or are brought in by their friends and turned over to the authorities, the troops will go after them to-morrow.

NO IMMINENT DANGER.

Darien, Ga., Aug. 26.—Up to noon to-day there was no prospect of imminent danger of a conflict with the negroes. After a night of intense anxiety with the militia on the street and all white citizens under arms at their various homes and at the jail, the day began with no incident. The courthouse had been turned into a barracks for the soldiers and those who were not constantly kept on duty were allowed to rest there. Of them to-night are completely exhausted, having been on duty for three days and two nights. Colonel Lawton was here at an early hour keeping himself informed by courier and sending messages to Governor Candler.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

At noon a courier from the swamp, eighteen miles out, arrived and reported that the negroes had congregated in and around the house of Deleagals, six miles from the swamp, and would not surrender or permit the Deleagals to be taken. The sheriff, with a posse of one hundred men went to the Deleagals' home, but returned without making an attack. He gave out the information that he would need more men to enforce a demand for the much wanted negroes, and get about enlarging in his posse. Colonel Lawton, in communicating with Governor Candler, ordered the Liberty troop of light cavalry here. They left Jones Station almost immediately and came through the country over the wagon roads, a distance of 25 miles.

Colonel Lawton also ordered the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers at Savannah, to proceed to Darien.

They arrived this evening at 8 o'clock. Colonel Lawton has ordered tents and all camp equipment for the men in case they are needed.

ONE THOUSAND NEGROES.

It has been reported here that one thousand negroes were in the vicinity of the Deleagals house, having come from all parts of Liberty and McIntosh counties. Reconnoitering was done by couriers, but as the negroes are scattered for several miles through the swamp their number was not definitely ascertained.

Colonel Lawton late in the afternoon ordered the Fourth Regiment, with companies at Brunswick, Valdosta, Waycross and other towns in this section to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. The soldiers at Brunswick and Waycross are in their armories awaiting orders to proceed to Darien.

WHITE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The white people were aroused for miles around and came in during the

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OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 9

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1 and 14.

Local News—Pages 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Editorial—Page 4.

Society—Page 7.

Virginia News—Page 12 and 13.

North Carolina News—Page 11.

Portsmouth News—Page 14 and 15.

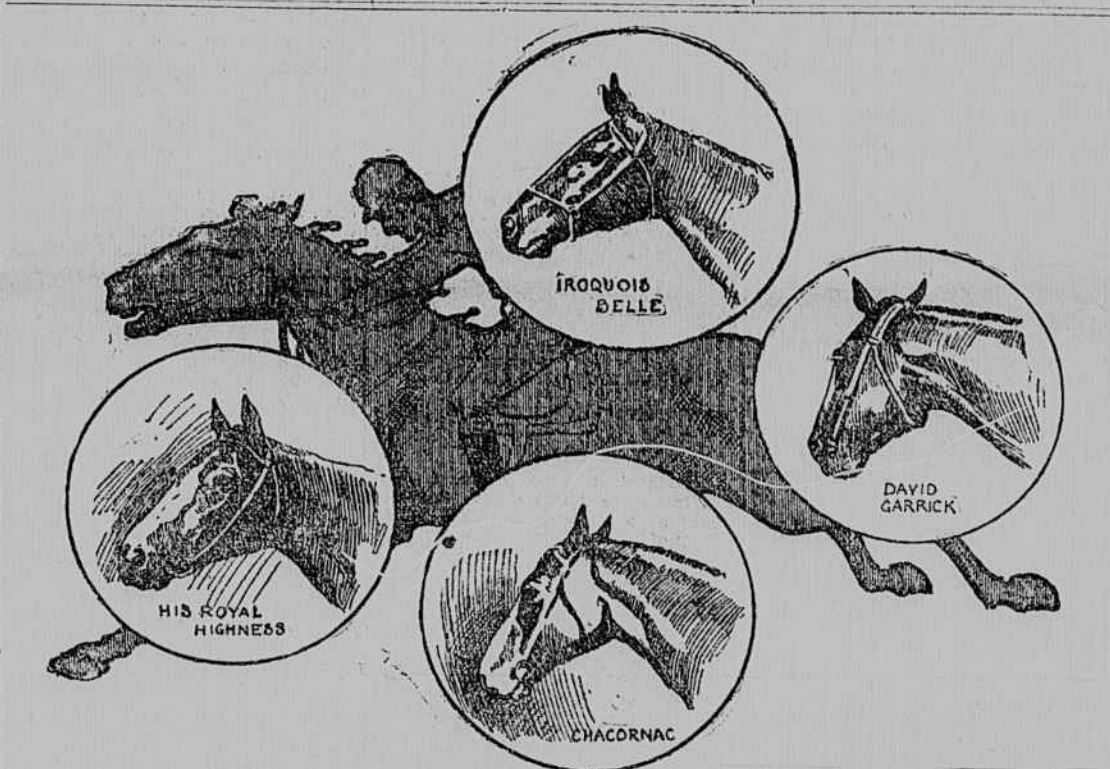
Berkley News—Page 14.

The World of Sport—Page 14.

Markets—Page 16.

Shipping—Page 16.

Real Estate—Page 16.



CHACORNAC, THE FAVORITE, AND OTHER GREAT TWO-YEAR-OLDS IN THE FUTURITY.

Martin ten, with two doubtful. The word procrastination, as published in his interview, should be prognostication.

The Governor left last evening for Bristol, where he met Governor McMillin in reference to boundary line between the two States. He seems more confident than ever of his election, and stated that if Senator Martin was so sure he had the nomination he could not understand why he seemed to be anxious about members yet to be nominated.

The Governor will, it is thought, issue another statement in course of the next few days, showing where he expects his votes to come from. He claims not less than sixty-seven in the caucus.

THE SEA GIRL MATCHES.

GEORGIA RIFLE AND REVOLVER TEAMS WILL PARTICIPATE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Aug. 26.—The Savannah liner City of Birmingham, which arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning, had on board the crack rifle and revolver team of the Georgia militiamen that will compete in the Sea Girl matches to be held September 1th to 5th inclusive. The members of the team were met at the dock by Team Captain Wm. Williamson, who had preceded them, and left here at 10 o'clock for Sea Girl, where they will go into camp. Captain J. C. Postell, of the First regiment of Cavalry, inspector of rifle practice, will meet the team at Sea Girl, where he has been for some time past, to complete arrangements for the camp. Team Captain Williamson said that he would not personally give an estimate of the team's chances, as he has now been North for the past six weeks.

"The reports of the practice, however, are certainly encouraging," he said. "I know that every man will do his best to sustain our record."

The team will be strengthened by the addition of 8 or 9 militiamen from Atlanta, who are expected to arrive on the City of Mobile to-morrow morning.

leave her intense activity in China is to no small extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once centralized, will sweep everything before it in the far East. Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meantime intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-American sentiment.

The latest evidence of this is in the facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly how or to what extent Russia got her paws into the dispute. But, the attitude of her press, official to the core, is quite sufficient to show her motives."

LAURIER'S PLANS.

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Sir L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska, is thought at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office to be quite probable, but nothing is known definitely of the matter. Both there and at the United States Embassy it was said that the state of negotiations has not changed, and is spoken of rather wearily. The caustic remarks of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in the interview which a representative of The Associated Press had with him August 18th, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay and had refused to have the boundary delimited as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States Embassy.

WHAT WAS CLAIMED.

It was claimed there that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts, and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declarations that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire was a deliberate evasion, as the facts are the United States' proposal included an umpire to be chosen by both sides from

States Ambassador, is staying with Mr. Phipps, Andrew Carnegie's partner at Beaufort Castle, Scotland.

Mr. Henry White, secretary to the United States Embassy, is still away, and Mr. James R. Carter is in charge of the Embassy.

THREE DAY'S FIGHTING.

BETWEEN DOMINICAN TROOPS AND REVOLUTIONISTS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Aug. 26.—News has just been received here confirming the report of yesterday's fighting in Santo Domingo between the government forces and those of the Revolutionists. General Pacheco, at the head of 400 men of the Revolutionary troops, fought the government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses. It is reported that the government forces lost 150 men in killed and wounded, and that the Revolutionists captured two field pieces. In addition General Antonio Calderon, one of the government commanders, was killed and secretly buried. The Revolutionists lost only 13 men killed besides several wounded.

CONDITIONS IN SAMOA.

ARE NOW THOSE OF PEACE AND QUIET.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Commissioner C. N. Elliott, of the Samoan Commission, arrived here last evening from Auckland by the Alameda. He says that the conditions in Samoa are now those of peace and quiet. A proclamation was drafted and was to be issued by the provisional government the day after the Alameda sailed from Samoa calling on all Malletoans not residents of Apia to leave that place and go to their homes.

Philippine Kill Four Americans.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, Aug. 26.—5:40 p. m.—Four men of the Twenty-third regiment, stationed at Cebu, were ambushed by the natives in the hills and three of them killed. The fourth man succeeded in making his escape. Details of the affair lacking.